Mational Republican.

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 9, 1879.

WHEN BUCHANAN sent troops to Kansas -but, old Buck was a Democrat,

THE pending debate in the Senate will do no harm to the Republican cause in New Hampshire.

If the Cincinnati election had gone the for aid to suppress an election riot, and 110 other way how the Democrats hereabouts marines, under command of Major TYLER would have howled!

THE Bourbon declaration against approprinting money for the support of the Gov- The "Plug Ugiles" of Baltimore, who were ernment is the same now as it was in the Democratic "bull-dozers" of that era, 1860-'61. . invaded the city in force and attempted to

take possession of the polls at or near the Among other" war measures " Mr. Black-Northern Liberty market, on Seventh BURN would have wiped from the statute street. They were armed with a piece of book is, of course, the legal provision recognizing the existence of Decoration Day.

THE Philadelphia Times is of opinion called upon the President for assistance to that it will require more back-bone on the quell the riot, and a body of marines were President's part to sign the army bill than ordered to the scene. The "Plug Uglies" it will to veto it. Perhaps so. We shall and their Democratic allies opened fire

JOE BLACKBURN is the champion wiper. ing this melce. In the evening a detach-He would, if he could, wipe out of exist- ment of flying artillery was brought from ence all the results of the war, except those | Fort McHenry to assist in preserving the which serve to influence the Southern peo- peace. A Democratic newspaper, which ple in returning "intense Southern men" to figured then as the organ of the Adminis-

THE constipated statesmen in the Bourbon camp are getting restive. They have called a caucus for Friday night for the purpose of getting permission to relieve themselves of their pent-up desires to make laws, good and bad.

THE current telegraphic reports of elec- the rioters to withdraw when they brought tion returns are very monotonous. They their cannon with them to the market, and all begin with an announcement of a Republican victory. But we rather enjoy that kind of monotony and hope and be- "Plug Uglies" and their Democratic allies lieve it will be kept up until November of in this city, they carried the election, and

It is, perhaps, a fortunate thing that fire-cater BLACKBURN was not elected to be Speaker. The country would have missed and the Republican party would have lost the benefit of his declaration of the Bourbon intention of wiping all the "war meas-"nres" from the statute book.

It now appears that nearly all of the recent municipal elections in Ohio went Republican, among the exceptions being the one held at Fremont, the home of President HAYES. They had a flood out there a short time ago, which dissatisfied them with the Administration, you see.

Ir seems that the good people of Cincin nati are not altogether dissatisfied with the prejudice toward them would be inevitable. supervisors-of-election system. They per- and for the same reason. It is but fair to mitted the late United States chief super- judge both classes of our people according to visor, who was a Republican candidate for the average merit, rather than to make the office in the recent municipal election in well disposed suffer for the misdeeds of the that city, to run ahead of his ticket, which opposite class. In our aggregate population he could not have done without the aid of individual dereliction should not prejudice

STRANGE it is to say, yet it is a fact beyoud contradiction, that the desire to repeal the election laws comes not from those quarters where the fairest elections are held and where the voice of the majority is respected, but from those districts where an unprincipled minority carries the day and with unblushing face represents itself as the majority !

THE Democrats still claim all the credit this prejudice, by a line of conduct that refor repressing general legislation at this ex- spects law and right, there is no sort of tra session. As usual, the claim is a fraud. doubt. On the other hand, the whites can If it were not for the patriotic determina- aid in obliterating this feeling by a just tion of all the Republicans, combined with and fair treatment of the rights and interthe well-grounded fears of a few conserva- ests of the other class. In all matters of opened at once, and Congress would be del- laws by our judicial tribunals, let color be propositions effecting all the material busi- an even balance, and thus treat all the peoness interests of the country. It is known plc alike, without undue severity toward a that nearly every new member of the ma- race whose greatest average offense appears jority party has his pockets full of bills to be that the Creator has dyed their skins ready for introduction at the earliest oppor- a darker hue than ours. tunity.

SENATOR BELL, of New Hampshire, is a controlled it before the 4th of March last, The latter were too much in the habit of yielding all contested points regarding seats in that body to the minority. If they had not been they would not be in the minority now. The Democrats have evidently profited by their experience.

It is one thing to cry "No army at the *polis," and quite another to resort to such to the rescue of Mr. RICHARDSON in this actions as require a military or police force | wise : to keep the peace and secure honest elections. The cry of "No army at the polls" is certainly commendable, and there is no true American but what deprecates and leeply regrets such a necessity. The persinent question is why was an armed force alled to the polls—whose and what actions called for such laws? Certainly they were not put upon the statute book of a Repulsion of Speaker, and as one who agreed with the South or the tariff, and was the only Northnot put upon the statute book of a Repubfie for naught, and it was by no accident He for naught, and it was by no accident that they come to be there; a free people the schminton of Meson O'Conson, Highard to part attempt to correct their fellows. lo not attempt to course their fellows, that Cox would get between twenty and thirt neither are they thus careless. These laws votes on the first ballot and he elected on the were not for coercion, but for protection, second ballot. They are defensive and not offensive measmeasures called them forth.

THE USE OF TROOPS AT THE POLLS. The Democrats are averse to having tional Councils. He is a mere slave, to do time correct whatever wrong may have troops available in case of disturbance at the bidding of his masters and bow in humour elections, for the reason, as they aver, ble submission to King Caucus. This is the change the organic law which gave the obthat the bayonet-rule as they are pleased estate of a freeman in the South. In this jection such force, but beyond this even to term it-is an invasion of the rights of way are the traditions of slavery perpetu- public opinion cannot go. tizenship, and dangerous to the liberties ated under the flag of freedom. of the people. If this was the real reason THE LOCAL ELECTIONS. of their hostility to the use of the army at the polls, it might be entitled to respect;

but evidently it is not. The chief motive

with, and crushing out, the rights of the

rupted, and they can have "free ballots'

of rifle clubs, without interference or mo-

erument. It is for this reason that the

Democrats have an aversion now that bor-

ders upon horror of the use of the troops at

We recollect an instauce here at the Na-

tional Capital, when JAMES BUCHANAN, a

Democratic President, called upon the Navy

and Captain Mapox, were called out to

preserve the public peace. It was at the

artillery, revolvers, &c., and made a stand

which the marines promptly returned. Ten

tion of the public authorities.

prejudice against color.

The local elections that have been held ince the present Congress opened up the programme of a new revolution afford the of opposition arises from the fact that the most gratifying assurances that Republican-Democratic party have been interfering ism is putting on new and resistless vitality all over the North. Ohio is stepping to the Republicans in the South by armed clubs front with unusual Republican vigor. Coand State militia, and their only fear is the lumbus elected a Republican mayor for the army. If United States troops can be kept first time in its history. Heretofore that from the voting precincts, then their plans city has gone Democratic by from 500 to for wrong-doing are not liable to be inter-1,500 majority. On Monday the Republicans carried their entire ticket by from 400 and "honest counts" all their own way and to 1,300 majority, with a majority of five in in their own interest, under the protection the city council, which is a gain of seventeen members. lestation from the military arm of the Gov-

Cleveland elected its entire municipal icket, with perhaps a single exception. Cincinnati has done nobly. The Repubicans have elected the entire city ticket, except police judge. This is a great tri-

unph under the circumstances. Akron, Frement, and Painesville have one Democratic, while Dayton, Warren, Jeneva, Ravenna, and Elyria have given

Republican majorities. In Michigan the vote was light, but the Republican victory is emphatic.

municipal election on the 1st of June, 1857. Hartford, Connecticut, has retained Resublican ascendency in the common coun-The Republicans elected two and lost wo of the municipal officers elected.

These indications are unmistakable in sointing to the gratifying fact that the Republican party is putting on new life and energy all through the Northern States, and near the market place. Mayor MAGRUDER by 1880 will assert its old-fashioned supremacy all over that section of the country. Bourbonism is too much for a loyal people to stand patiently.

THE CONFEDERACY BEDIVIVUS.

or more citizens and others were killed dureing. During times of war the habeas corous not and such like civil laws must be uspended. War could not be successfully CHALMERS, of Mississippi, must know this. and promoting the welfare of the nation. tration, took the ground now occupied by Yet on the 1st instant, in the House, in atthe Democratic party, that there was no necessity for calling out the troops, and that colishly endeavored to make a false reprethe calling out of the marines was "planned sentation, in order, if possible, to injure the before hand." This was denied by the effect of that gentleman's grand speech. To National Intelligencer, though it admitted the statement of General GARFIELD that that the riot need not have occurred if the Congress had no power over religion, he Mayor and Commissioners had compelled would "call attention to the fact that power aland once been given to (United States) provost marshals to remove ministers." which it insisted could have been done However, through the "bull-dozing" of the credit for one in Mr. CHALMERS' situation to refer to a thing of this kind. If in times of war a man would take adsince then the Democrats have cultivated a vantage of his calling as a minister feeling of unyielding hostility to the use of to preach disloyalty to the government, troops to prevent outrages at our elections. or in any way even to preach against the At that time the Richmond Whig and South, conqueror, there is not a power in the of which revolutions are born. the New York Express, Mirror, and Sun, and world that would tolerate it, and there the Philadelphia Ledger all indulged in never was such liberty granted to the commendatory remarks relating to the acenemy before as by the United States Gov-That there is more or less prejudice existing on the part of the citizens of this city funct "C. S. A." During the existence of toward the colored population it is needless to deny, and that this prejudice has its origin to a great extent in the fact that there are in the colored element bad men and wo- And yet the men who were partakers men is equally true. However, should the in this despotism, who forced States out belongs not to you, but to the fathers who same rule be applied to the whites a like of the Union by all the diabolical acts framed it and to the States which adopted that could be conceived of, who persewomen or children; men maddened with the blood of slavery, who could tear the and wife, drive out of the country its most others. the whole. Every tub should rest upon its honorable citizens—all in the interest of a own bottom. The colored people compose government to be founded on the corneran important factor in our industries, and tone of human slavery; men who, during should be treated justly and fairly under the war, organized and maintained a most all circumstances, without regard to the powerful and merciless provost guard to crush out every act or sentiment that would If possible, existing prejudices based in the least compromise their miserable confederation that they would exalt into a thirteen times Don't Phitt and eight times upon color, in all business matters and in all matters of government and law, should government; men who were partakers in Divine Providence. be disarmed. That our colored population the worst forms of tyranny that could posshould and can do much to do away with sibly exist in the nineteenth century, and who, even now that the war is over, still can have the other two. maintain, in opposition to all moral teachings, the worst forms of social ostracism and oppression against those citizens, white as well as black who will not unite with them in opposition to a most just Government. highly interesting and useful document, tive Democrats, the flood-gates would be business, and in the administration of the Men guilty of such acts as these now turn up in the Halls of Congress and indulge in uged with a perfect torrent of half-matured forgotten, and the scales of justice hang in their high talk about the tyrauny of certain measures that were necessitated by their own disreputable acts. The world bears witness that this nest of traitors can now come into the very halls that they have desecrated and talk more glibly about "ty-'ranny," "oppression," &c., than the men who have staked their all on the salvation

established by their fathers.

vote in both Houses.

measure objected to.

clare it a law.

CO-ORDINATE POWERS. The constitutional right of the President

to disagree with any measure passed by

Congress is just as clear and unquestionable

as the right of Congress to agree to my

If the President disagrees with the ma-

Jority and returns the bill with his objec-

tions, there is only one way provided by

the Constitution to make the measure a law,

and that is by passing it by a two-thirds

No matter how wise the enactment may

intional two-thirds can be found to de-

Under the Constitution the negative

THE TRADITIONS OF SLAVERY,

The Southern Congressmen are being Republican. The present Senate is Demo- called to account for disloyalty to the Lost cratic. The result of this combination of Cause in not voting for either RANDALL or incongruous facts is an attempt to keep him BLACKBURN in the late election of Speaker. out of his seat. That is all there is in the Mr. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina, voted pending discussion in the Senate, except for S. S. Cox for Speaker, and the Sumter that it shows a great difference between the Watchman cites him to give his reasons for inclinations and inspirations of the present this recreancy in the following disciplinary majority in that body and the forces which manner: "If Mr. RICHARDSON had voted for RANDALL or BLACKBURN, we might have differed from Irim in the matter of the wisdom of his choice, but we would have respected his judgment and applauded him for acting according to his honest convictions; but it looked like trifling with the grave issues involved to throw away a vote on Cox."

The Charleston News and Courier comes

the South on the turiff, and was the only

It is evident that a Democratic member of

a representative of the people in the Na- powerless to change the result. It can in

The President is just as absolute in his constitutional independence as Congress or the Judiciary are in theirs. Each branch has its distinctive field of duty, clearly hounded by constitutional limits, and within these boundaries each is absolute in the exercise of all vested rights.

The Judiciary has the power to nullify a law of Congress, but to threaten such nullification, in order to coerce Congress into the enactment of new laws or the repeal of old ones, would be an abuse quickly followed by impeachment.

Congress has the control over all appro priations. Whether the act would be right or wrong, it has the power to refuse needed supplies to the several branches of the Government. To threaten the judiciary or the Executive with such refusal unless certain measures were promptly indorsed, would be an abuse that the people would soon correct. The articles of impeachment would be formulated by an indignant people, and the offenders would find that the bar of public opinion would be quicker to act and more severe in the penalties inflicted than the bar of the Senate.

The President has the constitutional right to call the attention of Congress to certain needed measures. He may deem them of vital importance; but he can do more than recommend-he can disagree with any bill proposed; but to threaten, by words or implication, that unless his recommendations were adopted he would object to every bill sent to him, would be an abuse of his prerogative which would call for prompt impeachment.

The safety of the nation lies in the conscientions discharge of those duties laid down in the Constitution. The extreme exercise of any right may lead to the gravest of wrongs. The very trame-work War necessitates despotism for the time of our republic, while it provides for the utmost independence of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, compels a mutual dependence, a trinity of interests, carried on with them in full force as in each distinct in its sphere and yet one in imes of peace. Such Southern men as Mr. the common purpose of serving the people

The more intelligent among the Demo tempting to reply to General GARFIELD, he crass in Congress will sooner or later see the constitutional defect of the policy of coercion which they have adopted. They have but to follow this policy to its logical conclusion to see the fatal dangers which attend it. If laws are obnoxious they must remain so until properly repealed. inety-nine out of a hundred clamor for the repeal and the hundredth man is the No loyal man will deny this. Still it is no President, his objection against the repeal can only be overcome by the necessary two-thirds vote. To endeavor to starve him into submission contrary to his judgment would be an act, not revolutionary in itself, but inviting that condition of helplessness on the part of the Government, out

We say to the Democratic majority in Congress, do the best you can, gentlemen, to secure such laws as you think best for ernment in the war of the rebellion; while the welfare of the country. If you object on the other hand there never was a power to laws now on the statute book, do all you more severe in this particular than the de- can to secure their repeal. But remember this, whatever you do must be within the this slaveholders' government it ruled with limits of the Constitution. If that sacred an fron hand. Its despotism has not been instrument has deprived you of certain excelled, in modern times, at least, powers which you think would be very convenient at the present time, the fault it. Keep within your own Congressional ented loyal citizens even unto death, boundaries, and if you feel disposed to who had no respect for youth, old age, climb the fence which divides you from your neighbor's field remember that the people sent you here to attend to your own infant child from the breast, separate man business, not to interfere with that of

> Sanday Journalism. -Sanctum of a prominent Washington

Sunday paper. Dramatis persona -Heavy Editor and City Editor.

H. E. George, how many times have we rung in "D. P." this week? C. E. Twenty-one times, I believe, Colonel;

H. E. Twenty-one times, ch! and two dozen of July, is the limit. Well, once more will do me-you

WE are indebted to the polite attention of Joseph Nimmo, esq., chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for a copy of part 1 of his report on commerce and navigation for 1878. It is a

TOFFICIAL. GY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, revising certain portions of existing commercial treaties and further extending commercial intercourse between the United States and Japan, was concluded and of the triumph of those noble doctrines of signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at free government, and who have exerted the city of Washington on the 25th day of themselves to hand down to future genera- July, in the year of our Lord 1878, the Eugtions the liberal and civilized Government lish text of which convention is, word for word, as follows:

Convention revising certain partions of existing commercial treation and further extending comcial intercourse between the United States

and Japan.
The President of the United States of Amert, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, th animated with the desire of maintaining sted between their respective countries, and wishing to strengthen, if possible, the bond of friendship, and to extend and consolidate com-mercial intercourse between the two countries by means of an additional convention, have for that purpose named as their respective plent-potentiaries; that is to say, the President of the United States, William Maxwell Everts, the United States, William Maxwell Evaris, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Jushie Yoshida Kiyonari, of the Order of the Rising San, and of the Third Class, and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who, after sectional communication of their full power. appear, or how strong the vote by which it passed, it can be of no effect unless the conter resignoeal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed power of the President on all legislation upon the following arti-

which requires his approval is superior to one less than two-thirds of the affirmative power of both Houses. A two-thirds vote outweight the President's objection, but a feature less than two thirds the first the Tariff Convention, signed at Yedo on the 25th day of Jane, 1855, or the 13th of the first month of the second year of Kolo, by the respective representatives of the United the respective representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Holland or fraction less in either House defeats the the one hand and Japan on the other, together with the schedules of tariff on imports and exports and the bonded warehouse regulations, The objection may be reasonable or unreasonable; the constitutional pravision both of which are attached to the said convenwhich clothed it with such power may be wise or unwise. There is but one fribanal layan under the condition expressed in Article They are deceased and not obtained the state of the uses, and they can only give offense to the uses, and they can only give offense to the uses, and they can only give offense to the uses, and they can only give offense to the uses of the conditions and the condition of the uses of the use of the uses of the use of the uses of the use of the uses of t

well as the whole of the trade regulations which are attached to the said treaty of 1858 or the fifth year of Ansei, shall also cease to

It is further understood and agreed that fro he time when this present convention shall ake effect the United States will recognize the exclusive power and right of the Japanese gov-ernment to adjust the enstons tariff and taxes

and to establish regulations appertaining to foreign commerce in the open ports of Japan.

ARTICLE II.

It is, however, further agreed that no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into Japan of all articles of merchandize from the United States than are or may be imposed upon the like articles of any other foreign country; and if the Japanese government should prohibit the exportation from, or importation into, its dominions of any particular article or articles, such prohibition shall not be discriminatory against the pro-ducts, vessels, or citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

It is further agreed that as the United State charge no export duties on merchandise shipped to Japan, no export duties on mer-chandise shipped in the latter country for the United States shall be charged after this

treaty shall go into effect.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further stipulated and agreed that, so long as the first three sentences which are comprised in the first paragraph of article 6 of the treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansei, of the treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansel, shall be in force, all claims by the Japanese government for forfeitures or penalties for violations of such existing treaty as well as for violations of the customs, bonded warehouse, and harbor regulations, which may under this convention, from time to time, be established by that government, shall be such for in the consular courts. consular courts of the United States, whose fairly, and render judgment in accordance with the provisions of such treaty and of such regu-lations, and the amount of all forfeitures and fines shall be delivered to the Japanese authori

It is understood and declared by the high contracting parties that the right of controlling the coasting trade of Japan belongs solely and shall be strictly reserved to the govern

ment of that Empire.

ARTICLE VI.

It is, however, agreed that vessels of the United States arriving at any port of Japan open to foreign commerce, may unload, in con-formity with the customs laws of that country, such portions of their cargoes as may be desired, and that they may depart with the re mainder, without paying any duties, imposts or charges whatsoever, except for that par which shall have been landed, and which shal may continue their voyage to one or more pen ports of Japan, there to land the part or sidue of their cargoes desired to be landed at uch port or ports. It is understood, however, that all duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, which are or may become chargeable upon the vessels themselves, are to be paid only at the first port where they shall break bulk or unload part of their cargo; and that at any sub-sequent port used in the same voyage only the local port charges shall be exacted for the use

In view of the concessions made by the United States in regard to the customs tariff, and the customs and other regulations of Ja-pan, as above stipulated in Article I, the government of Japan will, on the principle of re-ciprocity, make the following concessions, to wit: That two additional ports (whereof one convention may go into effect, shall be open to citizens and vessels of the United States for the purposes of residence and trade. ARTICLE VIII.

It is also agreed that, as the occasion for Ar V of the treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ausci, between the two countries is conered to have passed away, that article shall, after the present trenty shall have gone into effect, be regarded as no longer binding.

ARTICLE IX It is further agreed that such of the provi ions of the treaties or conventions heretofor oncluded between the two countries and no herein expressly abrogated as conflict with any provisions of the present convention are hereby revoked and annulled; that the present convention shall be considered to be and form a part of the existing treaties between the two countries: that the revision of such portions of the said treaties as are not modified or revoked by the present convention, as also the revision of the present convention itself. may be demanded bereafter by either of the vention, as well as the previous treaty as modi fied thereby, shall continue in force until, upon such a revision of the whole, or any part there-of, it shall be otherwise provided. ARTICLE X.

The present convention shall take effect when Japan shall have concluded such conventions or revisions of existing treaties with all the other treaty Powers holding relations with Japan as shall be similar in effect to the present convention and such new conventions or revisions shall also go into effect.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Wash-

ington as soon as may be within fifteen months from the date hereof.
In faith whereof the above-named Pleni potentiaries have hereunto set their hands and cals at the city of Washington, this 25th day of July, 1878, or 25th day of the seventh nonth of the eleventh year of Meiji.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, [L. s.] YILLIAM MANWELL EVARTS, [L, s.]
YOSHIDA KIYONARI, [L, s.]
And whereas the said convention has been
duly ratified on both parts, and the respective
ratifications of the same were exchanged in
the city of Washington on the 8th day of
April, 1879,
New, therefore, be it known that I. Rother

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ruther-ford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States Done at the city of Washington, this 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1879, [SEAL-] and of the independence of the United States the 103d.

By the President: R. B. WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, R. B. HAYES. Secretary of the State.

PERSONAL.

DONN PLATT is booked at Wormley's.

J. E. B. DALZELL, of Pennsylvania, is at Willard's.

A. CONKLING, of New York, is registered at Wil-Hox. D. Witness, of New York, registered at the

(ational yesterday, Hon. Henny H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, has come at Willard's. Mu. S. L. M. Bantow and son, of New York, are topping at Wormley's. apping at Wormley's. Tur. President and Mr. Evarts are to be invited to as next fair in St Louis.

W. W. Cooks and A. W. Holway, of Massachu-D. E. ANSWORTH and D. E. Wilds, of Sandy Creek, T., are stopping at the St. James, James L. Linux and J. E. Heischloy and wife, of ew York, have taken apartments at Willard's. General, Charles W. Legendre, of Japan, and Willard's, Celebrate, of Colorado, are sojourning Willard's.

Wilmins.

A. J. Rose, of New York; W. T. Woodruff and the of Connecticut, and Charles T. Forsyth, of hiladelphia, are registered at the Riggs House. W. M. Hallow, Mrs. Hallow, N. T. Queerey, Mrs. deckey, Mrs. Roblinson, Mrs. J. C. Tiffany, and W. Tiflany, of New York, are guests at the Ebbit

ouse.

Howard White, iss., of the Winnebago (Neb., idian agency, and Mr. J. H. Phun. West Bay City ich., were among yesterday's arrivals at the Metwolfer.

tich, were among yesterasy's arrivals at the Agtopolitan.

J. E. SHERWAN, of Hoston; George B. Newcomb, f New Haven; George V. Brown and wife, of New York; F. Bruce Petralin, of Februsyivania, and H. Metomb, of Delaware, are at the Ebbitt Home.

Mas Flexcities Webstrie, daughter-in-law of the ate Daniel Webster Mrs. Jaties Geddes Day, Mrs. Jogood Wesh, and Mise Weish, of New York; Mrs. Jogood Wesh, and Mise Weish, of New York; Mrs. Jogood Wesh, and Mise Weish, of New York; Mrs. Jogood Wesh, and Sie Wesh, and Mrs. Sydney Yebster, of New York; at the sine secretary to ranking Pierce, are guests at Wormley's.

Amosa the arrivals at the St. James yesterday fore; J. W. Keerich and wife and Mrs. M. Othinger and singulary Golo; A. J. Blainvelt and wife, New Ork; J. Decker and daughters, Etaina, N. Y.; T. Minnard, Harrishner; L. A. Raddong, Chicago; I. Smith, Creminani, and R. L. Mann, Louis-fle, Ky.

POLITICAL NOTES.

BAN RANDALL is as good a Republican as Gar-ield, if the Memphis Arsianche knows itself.

Nonrows (Dallas Tex.) Intelligencer says "there ever has been a Legislature in Texas so utterly orthless as the present."

The Democratic party should be arrested on charge of disorderly conduct and locked up for mother period of eighteen years. The Moldin American predicts music in the PROMISENT men of both parties, in Washington, soncede that John Sherman is the ablest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton.—Circumoti Graette.

The Democratic Springfield Republican speaks of the Democratic party as being on trial. By visit-ng a Police Court you can find some portion of it or trial and day. ga Folice Court you can had some portion of an itial say day.

Those who have sampled Uncle Tilden's new ar'l are understood to be quite as well satisfied till the article as they were with the last previous ap.—Circuland Heads.

SENATOR HENDERICES, while in the United States mate, voted for the provisions in regard to the use troops at the polls which the Confederate briga-ors are now trying to repeal.

litrops at the poins when the concentrate was liters are now trying to repeal.

A CHROSTY in politics is that ex Congressman F. E. Woodbridge has been elected mayor of Vergennes, Vermont, and his colored coachman, stephen Bales, is the new sheriff.

THE Democrats are just beginning to wake up to the fact that there is a minority in Congress, and that before they can poss the bill to starve out the Government or overthrow it by stopping the supplies, they must first scatle with public opinion.

One of the lessons the Chicago Journal notices from the defeat in that city at the charter elections is that the Democrats, in their stupidity and utter lack of particule statesmanthip, are doing all they can to make sure a Republican victory next year.

The Bochester Union agrees with the Urea Obeyrear.

The Bestever Union agrees with the Usea Ober a flie equinfon that the Democratic party in: York is in a bad way through the extraordin and unserripulous efforts of ambitious mon-source control of conventions and organizations cells in therest.

selfish Interest.

"War Democrats" and Independents have now another opportunity to prove their loyalty. The Union cannot be preserved unless the right of every effized to vote as he desires be protected, and it is for this that the Republicans are now struggling.—Palladelphia Pross.

The Grant movement has an unexpected accession. The Democratic candidate for mayor of Little Rock, Ark., John G. Fjetcher by name, says that if the Presidential context should be between Grant and Tilden he should support Grant, and that hundreds of old Confederates are of the same mind.

The Bishmond (Va.). Safe asures everybody that.

The Bishmond (Va.). Safe asures everybody that.

reds of old Confederates are of the same mind.

THE Richmond (Va.) Sate assures everybody that
to man could have conducted the war with more
induces and with fewer measures of reinlintors
ostles, in the face of the strongest provocations
han Mr. Jefferson Davis, and that no act of Mr. vis' administration can be pointed to in which did not conduct himself like a Christian soldie d true gentleman. GENERAL MCCLELLAN, now Governor of New Jer

GINERAL MCCERLAN, now Governor of New Jer-p, has been killing legislative reforms by pocket toes, and he obtains the judgment from the New-k Advertise that be has made "a use of the ex-utive power unexampled in the history of the ste, and arrogant in the use of the final preroga-ve of the office."

JUDGE TAFF presided at a Republican mass mee Jurier Taff presided at a Republican mass meeting in Cincinnation a saturday evening, and made a speech strongly denouncing the Democratic programme in Congress. "I well remember," he said, "when, as a precide to the rebellion in 1800-61, we heard in Congress the baleful cry. Not a man nor a dollar to earry on a war for the Union, or to suppress a rebellion." Now again we hear a like cry. Not a man nor a dollar to earry on the Government of the United States." That is the situation precisely, and the Judge might have added that "fullure" would be written after the last cry as it was after the first.

> Already in Washington. [Indianapolis Journal.]

It is said the Confederates in Congress propose to emove the National Capital to Richmond. We do not believe it. What is the use of moving the Capital al South when most of the population of the South is already at the Capital.

Whether He is Willing or Not. [Kingston Freeman.]

[Kingston Freeman.]
The resolution adopted by a caucus in Washington a few nights ago, not to pair with any one of he opposite political faith during the present session of Congress, is said really to have been adopted is a measure of defense against "Mrs." Oliver, who is determined to pair with some man, whether he is willing or not.

These Sensitive Assassins of the South.

[Harrisburg Telegraph.] Southern Democrats have a holy horror of Unit Southern Democrats have a holy horror of United states between the exercise of Impartial suffrage, but at the same time not a man of all those who now how the against the appearance of sudders at the polls but what carries a revolver on such and all other occasions, or becomes to a ritle club ready for action whenever a colored man is to be shot down like a dog. These emilitive assessins of the South are dreadfully lealous of their rights when the Government proposes to protect the rights of others as against their assemits.

All Compromise Impossible

[Concord Monitor (Rep.)] There must be no more compromising with trai Democratic fol-de-rol about "hayonet rule," "mili-tary dictation," &c., but a steadfast maintonance or the Constitution and laws in every part of our land by civil process when that will suffice, but by mili-tary power when less stern incastres are inopera-tive. There is, there can be, no middle ground-here. He who is not willing to insist upon the re-tention on our statutes of the laws to preserve the purity of elections, and to call in the army to sup-post them if need be, is not a Republican, but of bemocrat, and should make his bed with the Con-federate brigadiers.

emocrat, and should make ne-sederate brigadiers. The One Permanent Democratic Principle. [Burlington Hawkeye (Rep.)]
It is a curious fact that the sum and substance

It is a curious fact that the sum and substance of overy Democratic declaration of principles since 1851 has been simply a negation of the Republican position upon any given question. If the Republicans declared for a vigorous prosecution of the war the Democrats declared for peace and called the war failure. When the Republicans, under the pressure of war necessities, enacted in Congress that the Government Treasury notes should be legal tender, Democratic lenders opposed it. And thus on down through pead succeeding year every step taken by the Republicans to reduce trastion, to reduce the rate of interest, to restore the currency to a specie basis, and every other great measure of national importance has met with more or less Democratic opposition. For Republicans to affirm was sufficient to secure a guarantee of Democratic denial.

National Theatre-"A Celebrated Case." The National was well tilled lest evening on the easion of the second presentation of "A Cele-

Theatre Comique. During the present week the Comique will be growded every night, as the hill presented is one of the strongest ever produced here.

THE "baby's best friend" is Dr. Bull's Haby Syrny, since it maintains the baby shealth by keep-ing it free from colle, diarrhosa, &c. Price, 25 cents.

BOSWELL.—On Monday morning, April 7, 1879, fours W. Hoswell, in his 20th year. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to atted the funeral, this evening, the 9th inst-from his residence, on Seventh Street, No. 23, south-

Dearest husband, thou hast left us, We thy loss most deeply real; But, the God who has bereft us— He can all our sorrows heal, —By 613 WIFE.

COUPS, On the 8th of April, 1879, of meetings mantles Paose aged 4 years 1 mouth and 21 da hird son of Jeannie Augusta and Br. Elliott Cou 1.5. A. e of funeral hereafter. Notice of inneral hereafter, YOUNG, On the morning of April 5, 1879, after host lilness, Eliza W. Young, widow of the lat-onn M. Young, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. Funeral on Thursday afternoon, the tenth host, a free o'clock, from her late residence, No. 556 Mis-ourf avenue northwest. Friends and acquaintance for espectially invited to aftend.

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most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE LADIES OF THE CHURCH OF the Redeemer (Refurned Episcopal) will sixe

ment Staff and Encompment of the Potents to A. R. will meet at head quariers, at 120 sharp, 70 parties of the records to A. R. will meet at head quariers, at 120 sharp, 70 parties of attend the function of Comment 4, A. Campbell, inte missering of Englison Dingman, Pried Trionpass, Beginnent Communides, Asvi Adjutant General, 199 ft

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING,

understaned, a majority of the corporators of siewart Mining and Milling Company," hereby the Sowart Mining and Milling Company, where the company will be held at the officer of fast company will be held at the officer of said company will be held at the officer of said company will be held at the officer of said, you are to the company will be held at the officer of said, and the company of t

DUKES MOTTO-LONDRES. SCENT SEGAR, "LA COQUETTE" HAVANA CUTTINOS. Equal to any lo-cent segar.

Buy it, my it, swear by it, and don't deny it,

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ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c. P. WALLACH'S

LOAN OFFICE. 1417 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest. Near Willard's Hotel.

MOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the members of the Mutual Fire Learnesses tompany of the District of Columbia, for the election of seven managers to serve the manufacture, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, the held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, the held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, the held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, the held of the office of the company, on MONDAY, the held of the office of the company.

NO CANVASSERS EMPLOYED.

Don't pay for the pleasure of having your door-bett ringing all day by sewing machine canvasters. Come to the office and set all the benefits. Weadl all kinds. But when you examine the NEW "WHITE" and NEW HOME SEWING MA-CHINES,

on will take no other.

All machines bought of us are guaranteed and select to exchange for any other in thirty days. RENTING AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY J. F. MCKENNEY.

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Extract Humphrey's Specifics and all kinds
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woman, with a full trenst of milk, desires a situation as wet nurse. Address Mrs. J. D., this office.

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real, to first-class tenders only, for a value of vessers.

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A. GRANT.

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POR SALE CHEAP-TRIMS, \$150 CASH AND 13 monthly with 0 per cent, interest, -Two six-rooms, with table, 100 and 100 are the state of the same with table, 100 and 100 are the same with table, 100 and 100 are the same north of T street morthwest, Also Lot, 2879, southwest corner bitreenth and B atreets morthwest, terms, \$100 cash and \$15 monthly, Also Unimproved Property, 1ree and clear, to exchange for improved property. J. W. STARR, Northeast corner bitleenth street and New York ave. and the same streets are the same streets and same streets are the same streets.

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